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SUNDAY, JULY 13, 1902.

#### CIRCULATION DURING JUNE.

Charles W. Knapp, unneral Manager of The St. Louis tions, was as per schedule below:

Date	Cliptex	Date	Coples.
1 Sunday	120,570	10	114,970
2	114,310	17	114,780
3		18	115,260
4			114,820
5			110,140
6	115,590		
7	115,510		120,920
8 Sunday	120,630	23	114,900
9	114,540	24	115,470
10	116,410	25	116,550
11	115,400	26	115,220
12	115,520		114,360
13	114,960		118,100
14	115,430		121,810
15 Sunday	121,500	30	114,670
Total for t	he mouth	Correction of the Correction	3,491,370
Torce all contact			

Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over 84.318 Net number distributed ..... 3,407,052 

month of June was 10.15 per cent. CHARLES W. KNAPP. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of June, 1902.

ber of copies returned and reported unsold during the

And said Charles W. Knapp further says that the num-

J. F. FARISH. Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My term expires April 26, 1905.

The St. Louis carrier force of The Republic deliver more than 54,000 copies every day. This is nearly four times as many as any other morning newspaper delivery in St. Louis and more then twice as many as any morning or evening

#### WORLD'S-1904-FAIR.

HUSBANDS AS CHICKEN INCUBATORS,

Woman's capacity for making practical use of the most unlikely things is illustrated anew in the case of the Kentucky wife whose husband lay sick of a fever and who utilized the exceptional heat of his body as an incubator for chickens.

Before the complete recovery of her spouse, we are told, at which time, of course, he lost the greater part of his value as an incubator, this resourceful Kentucky woman succeeded in having him hatch out some forty-four chickens, all of whom were doing well at last accounts. This achievement will probably be accepted as distinctly distinguished and as adding fresh luster to the fame of the present-day woman.

Yet, somehow, as seems to be inevitable to the feats of the modern woman, there is an additional menace to home happiness in this latest development. The utilization of feverish husbands for the incubation of chickens may strike wives as a most excellent practice, but the average husband will protest against it with the deepest feeling. He did not marry for the purpose of hatching out chickens; neither, when pain and anguish wring his brow in the course of a fever, does it impress him as a wifely ministration for his better half to fill his bed with eggs. And who shall say, in this one instance, at any rate, that there is not something of right in the husband's protest? The terms of no marriage contract yet known to man call for the employment of his animal heat as a chicken incubator.

# THE BEST HOLIDAY TIME.

As the result of inquiries made for the purpose of obtaining the views of a number of representative men as to the best senson for a vacation, the Boston Globe has learned that each of the four seasons has its champions, but that the latter are united in favor of "the time when one can best be spared from work."

The first requisite for enjoyment of a holiday being an easy mind, it will be seen at a glance that the holiday-maker must be free from worry. A man worthy of a position of responsibility cannot abandon his task with a satisfied conscience if he knows that he should remain at his post. Should be do so, a failure to relish his vacation would be certain from the very beginning. Therefore, first and foremost, the most convenient season is the best season for a holi-

As for the time of year most sultable, it is natural and satisfactory that there should be a diversity of opinions. Lazy loafing in the summer time has its undeniable charms. A surrender to "spring fever" when comes the early vernal tempting to idleness is delightful. The bracing and exhilarating atmosphere of autumn is a tonic keenly grateful to many. Even winter has its attractions as a holiday season, especially if one can afford a flight from January's rigors in a harsh climate to the softer airs of some Southern resort. The main thing is to choose the convenient moment. With this done, it's a mighty dull soul that cannot enjoy a holiday, knowing that there is no neglect of duty involved in the taking of a rest.

## AN APPRECIATION OF GENIUS.

One year ago wireless telegraphy was considered almost a chimera. Within the twelve months, corporations with millions of capital have been organized to establish the system. All of the large steamers are equipped with the wireless instruments.

Announcement has just been made that the Navy Department has ordered the equipment for all naval stations. As fast as the apparatus can be secured, the stations along the Atlantic Coast will be fitted for

communication with vessels out at sea.

It is possible that within another year wireless tical benefit which they should be. competitors, and flying machines may be commercially practical.

Little scens impossible in these days. The inven-the world leaves no opportunity for slowness in the are not sufficient appropriations. Yet the various growth of a worthy commercial invention. Capital legislatures should make adequate provision for fu-11.00 the success of recent discoveries. The man with the regular troops in the practical work of the encamp-Remit by bank draft, express money order or registered | inventive mind never had such an incentive to labor as at the present time.

#### CIVIC IMPROVEMENT WORK.

In its latest report the Civic Improvement League shows a strong increase of membership and an en-PER COPY larged grasp of the obligations which the New St. Louis imposes upon enlightened citizenship.

Such an institution can become the effective ploneer of good government. Some like body should be as .... 2 cents much a part of established activities as are the chartered departments of the municipality.

The purpose of an association for civic improve A 574 ment may be assumed to be high and praiseworthy; but purpose is only a beginning. It is necessary for results that the methods have all the persistence, plia- English hearers in the course of his recent speech be billity and accurate information of a sound business fore the Hardwicke Society of London that United

In these voluntary associations there have usually been the twin faults of well-meaning weakness. There Republic taing duly sworn, says that the actual number of has been too much reliance upon loose talk and too full and complete copies of the Dally and Sunday Republic much faith in attractive theories of change, "Things printed during the month of June, 1982, all in regular edi- are wrong; we will denounce the wrong and change the law which permits it," has been the programme of municipal reformers, as of most other reformers, since the glorious discontents of educated mankind began to yearn for progress.

> It is within bounds to say that nine-tenths of civic improvement in American cities has been due to the pushing of selfish interests as they sought chances of self in public life sufficiently to make him a national investment and profit in serving the public. If onetenth could be traced to voluntary societies the credit would not be a small one; but one-tenth would probably be more than the cold facts would warrant,

To be sure, even in spasmodic agitation there is a power. Evil is always under the check of the knowledge among evil doers that the public can be called into rebuking action when things are carried too far.

But spasmodic agitation is useful chiefly in presenting information. Its exhortations never amount to much. An American public seldom acts except on facts, or on what it believes to be facts; seldom tries July celebration in London, arguing that such celea device if it does not seem to be practical. Mere in- bration would be indecent. Mr. Choate may not be flammatory talk never arouses an American community. There must always be the appearance, at least, of a tangible evil and some confidence, at least, in the effectiveness of the remedies proposed.

So, to possess a respectable proportion of result to intent, a civic improvement society must adopt the methods of the best business concerns. And the main substance of every successful business is a constant admixture of exact information and tactful energy.

We have just had the best example of how real civic improvement is wrought. St. Louis has radically changed its municipal conduct within two years. Yet there has been little change in the laws. With the exception of the Charter amendments, the laws have had few additions or modifications. In the preceding period there was poor service in city departments. The excuse was offered that there was not enough revenue for necessary work. Yet, with the same revenue laws, collections have increased, department have been made more efficient and civic improvement has proceeded rapidly, though there has been no special stimulus of reform agitation from the outside.

Strict administration of the law in the higher criminal courts has been brilliantly successful in purifying the City Hall surroundings. The laws remained as they were. Men and methods alone were changed. No principle was introduced of later discovery than the Eighth Commandment. Yet that was enough. Accurate, courageous work was the only magic.

In the course so far followed by the Civic Improve ment League there is agreeable promise of maintaining a productive activity which will be manifest in the streets and public edifices of St. Louis, instead of an activity of talk on view only in the meetings of the society. Membership is necessary for funds and moral support, but three good lawyers and as many good business men vigorously at work will do more cially if found out of New England; and as this wood is than a thousand persons who can only meet, talk and

Public opinion will always respect reliable information on a given subject. If the Civic Improvement League will devote itself to being ready with complete information and a sane and economical method of betterment when it attacks an evil, no long time will elapse before the people will look upon its leadership as the safe guide in municipal affairs.

Fortunately, there are abundant sources of information. American cities are formulating their experiences and are constantly interchanging data. On almost every municipal subject practical knowledge is furniture in this country are worm eaten, available in great detail. The Civic Improvement League has but to gather the facts and then study out carefully their application to conditions in St.

## THE SILLY SEASON AT OYSTER BAY.

Beginning with the momentous news that young Theodore-or was it Kermit?-Roosevelt suffered a scratch on the head as the result of a firecracker exploding in a bottle on the Fourth of July, we shall now enjoy a summer of startling announcements concerning the doings of the Roosevelt children in their Oyster Bay home.

This fact is emphasized by the later announcement that the girth of the saddle on the horse of the President's daughter recently became loose and that Miss Alice might have fallen all the way to the ground if the President had not tightened the girth.

When we remember that the Roosevelts have been at Oyster Bay but a few days yet, that it is a large and spirited family, that there is also a large and spirited corps of special correspondents on the scene, and that midsummer duliness has settled down over other fields of news, the certainty of a plenty of literature anent the Roosevelt youngsters becomes ab-

There is no ground for complaint on this head, however. The American people, being a healthy people, love children and their ways. If those of the President will only be cute and funny this summer, and if the special correspondents worthily develop their respective talents for kindergarten chronicling, we may get lots of enjoyable reading from Oyster | ray: I know!

The first two stories have not been particularly enlivening, but let's hope for an improvement as the season progresses. It's the "silly season," anyway, please keep in mind.

# THE MILITARY SCHOOL,

An important development in the military service of the country is marked by the issuance of the order A wonderful record for one short year. Yet the from the War Department inviting the Governors of have survived your terrible Fourth."

world was using the mysterious light in one way or all Governors with the hope that sufficient interest may be aroused to make the maneuvers of the prac-

telephones will have been perfected. Santos-Dumont Of course, many of the States will be unable to has demonstrated that flying in the air is possible. send militia to Fort Riley, owing to the expense. The Give a little more time to him and his bundreds of War Department has suggested that if the entire organization cannot be sent a few of the officers be allowed to attend, both for the knowledge which they would gain and for the sake of arousing more gen-

> It is hardly probable that any large number of ments.

> The great fault with militin is its failure to measure up to service standards. Though it is not expected that the short time which is usually devoted to drill by the militia soldiers will be sufficient to make their regiments organized war machines like the regulars, every effort to raise the standard of training should be encouraged. The Fort Riley maneuvers are the best opportunities. The States should respond by enabling a part of their troops to participate.

#### CHOATE'S PRESIDENTIAL BOOM.

Mr. Don M. Dickinson may be regarded as having indulged in a stroke of humor when he assured his States Ambassador Choate was a strong presidential possibility.

Mr. Choate would probably be hailed with acclaim by Britishers as a candidate for President of the United States, but the average citizen of the Union would sturdily refuse to participate in this enthusiasm. The present American Ambassador to the Court of St. James has no claim upon his countrymen justifying his London-launched boom for the presidency. He was a fairly prominent lawyer in New York City prior to his appointment to his present diplomatic post, but had never distinguished himfigure on the political stage.

Fairly prominent lawyers are exceedingly numerous in this country, and something more is requisite to bring a man to the presidential measurement,

Besides, Ambassador Choate would probably decline to leave London for the rough and strenuous task of running for the presidency. At a recent moment, when even Englishmen were rejoicing that King Edward was out of danger, Mr. Choate was still so deeply plunged in grief on the King's account that he tried to cast a damper over an American Fourth of considered as a presidential possibility. He is sufficlently prominent as American Ambassador to the Court of St. James.

Southwest Missouri is the latest section of this State to have attention called to its surpassing natural wealth and resources, and the showing made is most impressive. One beauty about solid and prosperous old Missouri is that any and all sections repay not only the appreciative attention of the outside world, but the investment of capital and the settlement of farmers and others coming from less fortunate States. It is well within the bounds of possibility that within twenty-five years Missouri will make a record of increase in wealth and population which will place her in the foremost position as an American Commonwealth.

Missouri Republicans should not fail to nominate their strongest candidates for the State Supreme Bench when they assemble in convention at Joplin. These nominees will not be elected, of course, but the party naming them will at least prove that it tried hard to reach the high standard set by Missouri

## RECENT COMMENT

Some Pointers on Old Furniture. The Independent

The impression prevails generally that mahogany was the wood used for all fine old furniture. Some of the best chests of drawers, bureaus and tables, however, were made of walnut and of cherry, and many of the finer chairs in Queen Anne and Chippendale styles are of walnut, espenot much used in roproducing, one may feel fairly safe in buying a wainut chair.

A common method employed to make articles appear old is the simple use of a shotgun and No. 8 shot, the gret, result being to the casual observer a rich harvest of antique worm holes. But they ran readily be detected, since the genuine worm holes are slightly oval in shape with ragged edges, while of course the shot holes are round and smooth. Under a magnifying glass they cannot be mistaken for the genuine. Furthermore, one should bear in mind that mahogany rarely, if ever, is worm eaten, and then only when it has been kept in a warm, damp climate. Walnut, especially the foreign varieties, is most apt to be attacked by worms, but this is usually free from them when kept in the North. Very few specimens of

## Importance of Correct Diet.

The World To-Day. It is impossible to have perfect health unless the body is perfectly nourished. No amount of exercise or deep breathing can accomplish much unless the diet is suited to the requirements of the individual. Every day I meet persons who are actually working themselves to death trying to build muscle, when a few weeks of good feeding would increase their weight and vitality at once. And I have seen many others gain from ten to thirty-five or forty pounds in a month and have the increase evenly distributed over their bodies. It made little difference even if they had been thin for years; just as soon as they got a diet suited to their requirements they immediately began bones became covered, the angles disappeared, the form became rounded out and symmetrical, and this in spite of killed in a previous raid. "A life for a life" the discontinuance of bears are seen as the compensation for lives and the discontinuance of bears are seen as the compensation for lives the discontinuance of bears are seen as the compensation for lives the discontinuance of bears are seen as the compensation for lives the discontinuance of bears are seen as the compensation for lives the discontinuance of bears are seen as the compensation for lives the discontinuance of bears are seen as the compensation for lives the discontinuance of bears are seen as the compensation for lives the discontinuance of bears are seen as the compensation for lives the discontinuance of bears are seen as the compensation for lives the discontinuance of bears are seen as the compensation for lives the discontinuance of bears are seen as the compensation for lives the discontinuance of bears are seen as the compensation for lives the discontinuance of bears are seen as the compensation for lives the discontinuance of bears are seen as the compensation for lives the compensati the discontinuance of heavy exercises and sometimes the is New Guinean all ever, and as the bal-restriction of even light ones.

## Housekeeping in England.

Mrs. John Lane in Collier's Weekly, Whenever I hear Americans proclaim the cheapness of a visit to London I have without exception discovered that they live here as they would not dream of living at home, where should they take lodgings in the same conomic manner they could live quite as cheapty.

From experience, I believe that the United States have a very unmerited reputation for expense. Live well, even if not estentatiously, in London, and it costs fully as much as in New York or Boston-more than it costs in Baston. I do not judge by millionaires or beggars, for both are independent of statistics, but by the middle classes,

How I wish I could clap a big, stolid, conservative, frostbitten English matron into a suug American house, with a furnace, and heaps of closet room, and all sorts of bells and lifts and telephones, and then force her to tell me the absolute, unvarnished truth! What would she

## Thanks for Surviving the Fourth.

Tourist (from Europe): "I should think you Americans would observe your Fourth of July as a day of thanksgiving instead of devoting it to the bursting of bombs, cannon crackers and other dangerous explosives and the burning of fireworks." Native American: "Oh, but we always have a Thanksgiving day later on."

Tourist: "I see. To give thanks that so many of you

wonder is not new. Within a year after the X-ray was discovered, every surgeon of eminence in the maneuvers in Fort Riley. The invitation is sent to all Governors with the horse that sufficient interest.

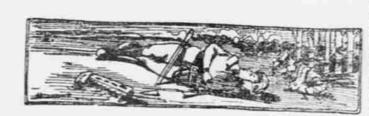
THE MINSTREL BOY.

BY THOMAS MOORE.



HE Minstrel Boy to the war is gone. In the ranks of death you'll find him; lis father's sword he has girded on, And his wild harp slung behind kim, Land of song," said the warrior-bard, "Though all the world betrays thee, ne sword, at least, thy tights shall guar-One faithful harp shall praise thee."

he Minstrel fell'-but the forman's chain Could not bring his proud soul under; The harp he loved ne'er spoke again, For he tore its chords asunder; And said, "No chains shall sully thee, Thou soul of love and bravery! Thy songs were made for the pure and the free, They never shall sound in slavery."



# WHY SAVAGES ARE FOND

OF THE FLESH OF MAN.

BY THE BISHOP OF NEW GUINEA. That cannibalism is still practiced in British New Cuinca after more than thirteen years of sovereignty is no reflection on the Lieutenant Governor and his magistrates. With an area of 91,000 square miles on the mainland and 300 islands in proximity, and a force of Da Papuan police, it is wenderful that it is limited to so few districts. It is safe to phophesy that in five years' time it will be unknown within this portion of the Empire It is just four years ago since I was first

brought face to face with this gruesome practice. Scene, the northeast coast, 150 miles away from any Covernment station -a district where we Church of England missionaries were the first to live among

In front of us a notive grass but with the skult and other bonca of the victim of a cannibal feast hung up as spoils of wat ever the door, and the "consumer" justifying his action in the limited vocabulary that we possessed in common. He was a big-framed man, with nothing but a piece of cloth round his loins, a garment ham-mered out of the bark of the paper mulberry tree. He had a portentiously big mouth and he showed this to its full extent with a splendidly sound set of teeth, and a tongue blood-red from the juice of the betel

He pointed to the remains of his vanhut. "The Government say it's wrong and the missionaties say its wrong, but it is secretary of the Treasury, is at the Cecil. Mr. Don M. Dickinson, former Postmasters Mr. Beknown better now, does my village of Sunday for three years." lage friend. Twice a Sunday for three years past he has attended divine service, and learnt that since the God-man lived on earth a human life is sacred and cannibalism is

The year 1981 was marked by a heavy roll of victims to cannibalism. Whether the number exceeded those of previous years' may be questioned. Each year, at any rate, we know better what is going on. Still, the

fact that there were four white victims marked last year unenviably. In February a party of diggers were making their way inland to the Yodda Goldfield, over some desperate country that ner in the expetience alone can help one to realize, to London when they were cut off by a crowd of sav- Mr. C. B. Alexander and the Misses artistic and interesting.

"My visit to Japan was undertaken pri-German, got away, but died a day or two fterwards of exhaustion. The remains of singer who is well known in America, was sarty of their mates went out into the dis-

-seven years had risked the dangers of missionary work among savings tribes, made his last attempt to win a wiid dis-trict for excilination and the Prince of Peace, and the brave old Christian warrior similar fate with one white compar ion and twelve native helpers. The Government had to treat the matter as the would the murder of peachable settlers, and the expedition, being attacked by the can-

I need not describe the other in annibalism that occurred last year, except to say that I have in my pessession the lower jaw-hone of a boy of 14 or 15. who was killed and eaten not more than three miles from the coast in September last. When brought to me it had still portions of flesh adhering to it. This hap-pened some forty miles from out nearest mission station, and caused me special replace for our next extension, and had we established ourself there a year ago that poor lad would be living now in peace and

## Just a Bad Habit.

But why do these cannibal feasts take place? Is it pure savagery, or it is a natural craving for animal food, which cannot be satisfied in any other way? I would offer an opinion on this subject with considerable diffidence. It is, in fact, not easy to get materials for a definite conclusion at all.

When natives are in the cannibalistic them to know their language and discuss it thoroughly. By the time we are able to onverse fluently with them they have improve the construction of cabs so as to abandoned the practice and when this habit is once given up I know nothing that the Papuan is so soon ashamed if, and, be-Besides, he is not accustomed to think ably never had a reasoned reason, ight why he did it, till we asked him. All we can set out of the villager, in answer to the question why he eats man, is such replies as: "It's flesh." "It's very cently said he thought it very good and good," or "It's our custom." was quite prepared to adopt it if others did. good," or "It's our custom."

I think myself the consuming of the victim slain in the raid is the natur ways an account to be paid off. Apart from knocked his cigar against a celluloid win this obligation, I believe the New Guinea savage raids as a change from the monotony of agriculture. The people in that briand are not nomadic tribes, but live a fairly settled life in villages, and grow all their own vegetable food.

## Papuan Child Cannibals.

The Papuan rebounds from severe agrilture and goes on a raid. Having raided and killed, he consumes, as a natural conpropence, because the "flesh is very sweet. He eats it as he would eat p'g.

It is smoked on the fire and dismembered just in the same way. Then it is wrapped round in green leaves and tied up with bine, and carried home in Ettle parcels on poles. The pole is balanced on the man's shoulder, and the little bundles decorate the pole on each side of the man's shoulder The boys and girls eat it at once. Their parents put it before them, and they do not inquire if it is pig or man. They eat it just the same. This, I suggest, is the true view of the horrid practice of canni-

The idea that it is due to the natural raving for flesh meat is not borne out my New Guinea experience, for the river ient in that land, is the aren where native pig does most abound. The rivers have only to be somewhat flooded, and the pigs are driven on to the higher ground, where they are easily speared. I have heard of part of the coast where only the arms and legs of human victims were eaten, but taken up.

I have had no means of investigating this As a Christian missionary, I would draw

British New Gumea are powerful aids to

the consistion of bloodshed and cannib. Time

and on humaniturian grounds, apart from

any other, deserve more general respect

AMERICANS CONTINUE TO ARRIVE AT LONDON. SPECIAL BY CARLE TO THE NEW YORK BERGALD AND THEST, LOUIS REPUBLIC. London, July 12 .- (Copyright, 1902)-Americans keep coming and going. Quite a large

than they receive.

during the last two or three days many others have arrived.

M. E. P. Benjamin of New York, who has been traveling for his health, left London to-day for St. Petersburg, greatly im-

number left Wednesday for America, but

Rear Admiral Watson, Captain and Mrs. of the American Embassy to the coronaion, sailed to-day on the St. Louis. Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies have

eft Claridge's for Paris. M. L. Doehme and Mme. Nordica-Doehme have left for Paris and Switzerland. Mr. and Mrs. M. H. DeYoung and Miss DeYoung, who spent hast month at the Carlton, have returned to Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. C. Smith and family of New York have left the Carlton for an apartment in the Queen Anne Man-

Mr. Herbert Noble of New York, whose family is in Paris, spent several days this week in London. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Helmont are mong the arrivals at Claridge's this week, Mr. and Mrs. Isage N. Seligman, and Master Seligman left to-day for Switzer-

Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Woodruff, who had a launch at Henley, are voyaging up the Thames.

Mr. and Mrs. Nat C. Goodwin, who went to Kiel as the guests of Mr. P. A. B. Wide-ner in the yacht Josephine, have returned

married on July 1 at the Register's Office, ford of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Arm-In April, on Easter Day, the "Queen of strong spent a part of their honeymoon in easons." James Chalmers, who for twen- Paris. They have just returned to Paris. Mr. and Mrs. Allen Appar, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Peabody and Mrs. May Harrington Hanna were among those who salled on the

Mrs. C. L. Camman, Jr., and Mis-Rianche have left London for Parls and

#### SYMPATHY FOR ENGLAND'S INJURED MAKER OF WAR.

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK BERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC London, July 12-(Copyright, 1902)-There has been a great deal of real symmethy in evidence for Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, maker of war, as he has been called by his opponents, on account of his serious occident, met by being thrown out of his hansom the other day. The spot where his horse made its unfortunate stumble was in front of the Canadian arch in Whitehall Close at hand are the Whitehali Gurdens, where Disraell at one time had his house, from the windows of which one might have observed the accident to the statesman who has in more than one respect made Dis-

raell his prototype. It has also been remarked as rather curlous that it was in the mouth of July that Sir Robert Poel, forty-two years ago, met death because of a restive horse. As with Mr. Chamberlain, the accident was made all the more serious by the sibling wis of a hunson falling down, through which the honorable gentleman was pitched. Several suggestions have been ma-

prevent the recurrence of such mislags, Great fun has been got out of a curious suggestion by Mr. Marshall Hall, K. C. who wrote in the Times of a plan to make the windows out of celluloid. out the reasons for doing a thing, and prob-bly never had a reasoned reason, or most unmore fully chaffed for printing such a suggestion with all the seriousness the affects. One cab proprietor, when asked what he thought of the surgestion, inco "One would think," said a well-be manufacturer of celluloid, that Mr. shall wished to introduce into London traffic the pyrotechnic displays he sometimes gives in court. On the face of it the sigrestion is absurd, as no doubt Mr. Hall Supposing a man accidentally dow? Look at this," he said, taking a small sheet of celluloid and preseing a lighted eight against it, burning a hole right through. "Suppose a man were to throw away a lighted match, as one often does in a cab. Look at this," and, putting to a sheet of celluloid isappeared in a blaze.

## EPWORTH LEAGUE CONVENTION

Delegates From Illinois Will Meet at Nashville This Week.

Nashville, Hi., July 12.-The annual State onvention of the Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopul Church will be held in this city July 15-17 inclusive. Many eminent ministers will be present, among them Doctor W. B. Palmore of St. Louis. The Reverend Mr. Nishikawa and his wife, The Revereng Mr. Nishikawa and his visual Japonese, will entertain the delegates on the opening evening. Tuesday, with the subject: "An Evening in Japan."

will be taken up in receiving delegates and providing homes for them.

Delegates are expected from every league of the church in the State, and the largest meeting in the history of the league is anticipated. Tuesday evening the various committees to merce desired. committees to serve during the convention will be named by the chairman, Thursday the business session

AMONG THE JAPANESE J. E. Smith, Who Visited the Orient, Deeply Impressed With

Rapid Advancement Shown,

MODERN METHODS PREVAIL

Admiration for Americans and American Ideas Universal-Workmen Are Artistic and Laborers Contented.

Mr. J. E. Smith, second vice president of the Simmons Hardware Company, and lizector of the World's Fair Company, who executly returned from an extended visit o Japan, is much impressed with the soental country. He was particularly imwessed with the wonderful progress made by the Japanese within the last twenty years to the arts, sciences and manufactures and the avidity with which they adopt modern bleas in the development of their natural resources and the advance-

The progress made by the Japanese in the arts, sciences and manufactures," said Mr. Smith, "within the list fifteen or twenty years is remarkable. They have adanced from what may almost be termed semibariar us condition to a place almost abreast of the most advanced civil-ized nations, and they are thoroughly imbeed with the modern spirit of progress. The nation is using American and European methods along every line, with the most gratifying results. The Japanese have the highest admiration for Americans, and American ideas and methods, which they re adopting and carrying out with intelliand skill. Their educated men are bright and brainy, and well fitted to hold their own with the American or European. Their young men are prepared for the procestons by a thorough and careful course of instruction, which includes usually a sear or two of travel and study in Europe and America. For instance, only the other day I was introduced to a young Japanese, who is now in this city, who is studying to be a civil engineer. He will spend a ear traveling in this country, and another rear in Europe before he deems himself thoroughly fitted to take his final course in Tokio. He is now engaged in making an exhaustive study of the switch plant at

#### Workmen Are Artists.

"Another thing that left a most vivid mpression on my mind is the artistic spirit or temperament which possesses the artisan throughout the Empire. It is universal. The Japanese workman, whether he be engaged in turning out a bit of priceless Satsuma ware, or ivory carving, or one of the commonest articles of ware, is an artist. As his work progresses and takes definite shape, the artistic instinct within him takes possession of him to the exclu-sion of every other consideration, and he works with an enthusiasm and energy that is a profound revelation to an American who has had unpleasant experience American workmen. They use little or no machinery there, working by hand almost exclusively, and in consequence the wares they manufacture are works of consum-

mate art. The laborers are, I believe, the poorest The laborers are, I believe, the poorest paid of any in the world, with the possible exception of India, yet notwithstanding this, I found them invariably contented, happy, well nourished, patient, and, above all, artistic and skillful. I can truthfully say, from my knowledge of the work of these people, that while Japan's exhibit at the World's Fair may not be as extensive as those of other countries, no other counas those of other countries, no other coun-

ound upon the eve of my departure from New York that I had been, without my previous knowledge, commissioned to repesent the World's Fair in diplomatic channels. The visit was one of the most delightful, interesting and instructive I have ever experienced, but I am particularly gratified at the result accomplished in the matter of inducing the Japanese Government to participate officially in the World's Fair. Too much credit cannot be given to Colonel A. E. Buck, United States Consul at Tokio, whose indefatigable efforts largely contributed to this end, and to Mr. Ba rett, who relieved me of the diplomatic work upon his arrival. I found upon my arrival in Tokio that the Japanese Govent would be unable to participate ofncially in the World's Fair in 1903, because t was preparing for a national exposition of its own in Osaka for that year. When realized the situation, I decided to make an effort to interest the manufactures individually and induce them to make an worthy of the nation. In this I had the hearty co-operation of Henry Satob who represented Japan at the Paris and Columbian expositions, and who, I believe, will be her representative at the Louisiana

Purchase Exposition. The manufacturers took kindly to the suggestion, and at a dinner given me by the leading manufacturers in Tokio I out-lined my proposition, and received the manimous assurance of every one present

Fair Association of Japanese. "Later, I received invitations from manu turers from every commercial center in Empire to meet them and lay my plans them. The result was an association formed, called the 'St. Louis World's Association of Japan.' with 150 mem-At the outset I struck a snag, which by defeated my project. There were hers. At the outset I struck a snag, which carly defeated my project. There were here associations formed for the same purchase and one by manufacturers, one by exters and one by persons destring to represent those of the other two classes, who ould not assume personal charge of their thilts, Eventually, I succeeded in mergan the three into one organization, work-

Just before the postponement of the Pair

"Just before the postponement of the Fair was announced, the Japanese Government announced that it would extend financial aid to Japanese exhibitors at the World's Fair, to the amount of 30 per cent of their individual exhibits. With the nostponement, of course, this arrangement was withdrawn, and the Government announced that it would participate officially.

"This association is doing splendid work, from information I have received since my return. The rules of the World's Fair and the classification list of exhibits have been printed in the native language, at the expense of the association, and distributed throughout the country. The leading newspapers in the large cities devote space to the Fair at frequent intervals, and, all together, our little far-off Oriental neighbor is doing yeoman missionary work for the Fair."

#### TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO TO-DAY IN ST. LOUIS.

From The Republic, July 14, 1877, Among the residents of St. Louis whose arrival in Europe was reported were Edgar Ames, Mr. and Mrs. Julius E. Greffet, A. McHargadine, . . J. W. Morrison, J. L. and C. R. . Chambers, G. W. Fishback, I. J. Scanlan and family Mr and Mrs. R. D. Thornburgh and W. A. Thornburgh, . Bishop E. M. Morive, Miss Cole, . A. D. Bernays, H. L. Krechmar, General and Mrs. MacAdaros and Miss 4

At the Apollo Theater, corner of Fourth and Peplar streets, a benefit . was given to A. C. De Lorme,

The City Council approved the bends of A. J. Smith, Auditor, and Richard Walsh, City Register. The harter boat Elon G. Smith was ordered sold.

A bill was passed by the Council requiring pawnbrokers to give a bond to the city. The license of real estate. . dealers was reduced from \$200 to \$100 -• a year.